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Policy Strategy Arrangement of wastewater treatment plant technology in Settlement Area Along the Cikapundung River

Edi Rusdiyanto[1,*] Siti Umamah Naili Muna[1] and Abdillah Munawir[2]

[1]University of Terbuka, Indonesia; [2]School of Life Sciences and Technology, Institute of Technology Bandung, Indonesia
[*]Corresponding author's e-mail: edi@ecampus.ut.ac.id

The aim of this research is to identify key factors in the arrangement of residential areas and to develop policy strategies for enhancing the success of settlement management along the Cikapundung River. The research data was obtained using primary data ground check points at top, middle and bottom of the Cikapundung River and for taking samples of expert respondents consists 7 experts. The data used consists of primary and secondary data which is analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively cross-impact analysis using Participatory Prospective Analysis approach. The results of this study indicate that policy determinants for structuring settlement areas along the Cikapundung River are: 1) increasing welfare of the population; 2) availability of green open space; 3) availability wastewater treatment plant technology; 4) coordination between stakeholders/agencies; 5) arrangement of the aesthetics and landscape area; 6) enforcement sanctions on the violation of the law; 7) increasing capacity of the population through vertical housing; 8) community participation in environmental management; 9) illegal resident relocation program; and 10) land consolidation program. Ten key policy factors, three policy scenarios for structuring settlement areas along the Cikapundung River in future were prepared, namely pessimistic, moderate and optimistic scenarios. The choice of scenario II (moderate) is the main strategy for determining sustainable settlement area management policies.

Keywords: Ecosystem, sustainabaility, enviroment, water quality, spatial planning, governance, sustainable settlement.

INTRODUCTION

The Cikapundung River is a river which divides the city of Bandung, flowing through 9 sub-districts and 13 sub-districts and villages. The existence of the Cikapundung River not only supports ecosystem sustainability and water availability for the environment but also serves as a vital resource for human needs, particularly as a source of clean water for residential communities. The Cikapundung River is vital to Bandung's development and serves as a lifeline for the community (Rusdiyanto et al., 2020b; Bachrein, 2012), because this river flow can function as a source of raw water for the residential communities of Bandung City (Sabar, 2006; Rahayu et al., 2018). The threat of land use change is a major issue that impacts the decline in area functionality (Munawir et al., 2019). The degradation of riverbank areas leads to a decrease in river water quality, which is used for community consumption (Wijaya et al., 2017). Cikapundung River Area in Regional Regulation number 18 of 2011 regarding the Bandung City Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) for 2011-2031, designated as a City Strategic Area (KSK) which has strategic value from the point of view of the environmental supporting capacity function. Regional spatial planning is undeniably necessary (Rusdiyanto & Munawir, 2023), to maintain a balance of environmental sustainability (Anshary et al., 2023; Bryant & Bousbaine, 2014; Munawir, 2017), as has been stated in research conducted by Munawir et al. (2022) that good environmental management will guarantee environmental sustainability in the future.

The Cikapundung River area has several potentials, including several places around the river becoming tourism areas, including the traditional Kukuyaan culture (potentially for a white water rafting sport). The condition of the arrangement of densely populated slum settlements on the riverbank of the Cikapundung is no longer in harmony with the spatial planning of Bandung City (Wihadanto et al., 2017; Rusdiyanto et al., 2021). It was further explained that the sustainability of the social, economic, ecological,

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technological and institutional dimensions around the Cikapundung River requires serious attention, especially the development of natural resources in the Cikapundung River suburbs, such as; erosion and flood disasters, maintaining aesthetic values that guarantee the condition of natural resources (Bachrein, 2012; Rismana & Firmansyah, 2011). According to Kuswara et al. (2020), the most prominent problems in densely populated residential areas and slums that need to be seriously handled referring to 1) the physical condition of the area, 2) the socio-economic conditions of the community, and 3) governance. The principles of governance are settlement management activities and encouragement of increased capacity of municipalities, communities and other interest groups so that they can independently implement and control their regional development through good governance (Ministry of Public Works and Housing, 2020). The role of institutions in governance is a benchmark for increasing development (Munawir et al., 2019).

Research has been conducted on the riverbanks of the Cikapundung, mainly related to changes in built-up land (Rusdiyanto et al., 2020a), changes in water quality parameters (Rusdiyanto et al., 2020b; Munawir et al., 2023), institutional arrangements (Rusdiyanto et al., 2019) and studies of the sustainability of the riverbanks of the Cikapundung (Rusdiyanto et al., 2020b). However, research that focuses on formulating policy strategies for managing the banks of the Cikapundung River in structuring residential areas has never been done, so to ensure the sustainability of the Cikapundung River, a policy strategy for development and management of the Cikapundung River banks is required which is prepared based on prospective model analysis scenarios. Prospective Analysis can help future possibilities be estimated based on influencing factors to make recommendations for appropriate actions and guidelines for the future design of residential areas along the Cikapundung River. The aim of this research is to focus on key factors of settlement agreements and policies to increase the success of settlement arrangement agreements along the riverbanks of the Cikapundung. Based on the research objectives, the implementation of this research is very appropriate because it can determine appropriate policies in the management and arrangement of slum settlement areas on the riverbanks of the Cikapundung.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

***Types and sources of data*:** The type of data used in doing this research comprise primary data and secondary data. Primary data was obtained from interviews using questionnaires with expert respondents (Academics, NGOs, BBWS Citarum, My city: Bandung City, Spatial Planning Service, Bandung City Public Works Service) and field observations. The total number of respondents in conducting the research was 7 people, this is in accordance with the opinion of Kuswara et al. (2020) who stated that the number of experts who are adequate and have high precision is 3 to 7 people. Secondary data is in the form of Dense Residential Settlement Documents and Bandung City RT/RW maps for 2011- 2031 (Bandung City Regional Secretariat, 2011). Other secondary data includes population data and socio-economic facilities in the research area. This research was conducted in several areas of Bandung Kidul, Coblong, and Bandung Wetan Districts, Bandung City, West Java, Indonesia. These areas were chosen to analyze policy strategies for structuring residential areas on the river banks of the Cikapundung, Bandung City. The research period was carried out for 9 (nine) months, namely from March 2020 to December 2020. There are three scenario methods implemented in this research, including a pessimistic scenario, a moderate scenario and an optimistic scenario which will be explained further in the research analysis technique. The research locations are as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Research location.

***Analytical method*:** The analytical method used is a prospective analysis technique approach where the stages can be carried out comprehensively to predict fundamental changes that will occur in the future based on factors that have a significant influence (Hardjomidjojo, 2002a). Prospective analysis is very appropriate to use for designing policy strategies, especially for the national interest (Godet, 2010; Stratigea, 2013). Patton's (1987) opinion, through prospective evaluation analysis, can analyze what is really needed and what will be done to ensure policies can be realized. According to Hardjomidjojo (2002b), the prospective analysis stage begins with the evaluation stage and is followed by the strategy formulation stage, as explained in the following description. The first evaluation stage determines the objectives of the system being studied. Second, the objectives of the system being studied need to be specific and

understandable for all experts to ask for their opinions and require a unified view of the system being studied. In this paper, the aim is to determine a strategy for program success by increasing the successful implementation of the PUMP PB program. Third, identify factors that are very influential in achieving these goals, which are usually the needs of the stakeholders in the system being studied and determined based on the assessments of several experts. Fourth, experts are expected to be able to represent several stakeholders of the system being studied so that all elements of system interest can be represented, and all factors that have been identified will be assessed for the influence (impact) and dependency of several factors, with assessment guidelines which can be presented in Table 1.

Table 1. PPA Assessment guidelines.

Influential score	Description of the relationship
0	No impact (influence)
1	Low impact (influence)
2	Moderate impact (influence)
3	High/strong impact (influence)

Table 2. Influence (impact) and dependency matrix.

To→ / From↓	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
A							
B							
C							
D							
E							
F							
G							

Description: A - G = factor/attribute/key variables Sources: Bourgeois (2004)

A combination of matrixes of several expert opinions can be processed using prospective analysis software (Stratigea et al., 2013). The results of the calculation analysis are depicted in a diagram of the influence (impact) and dependency between factors as presented in Figure 2.

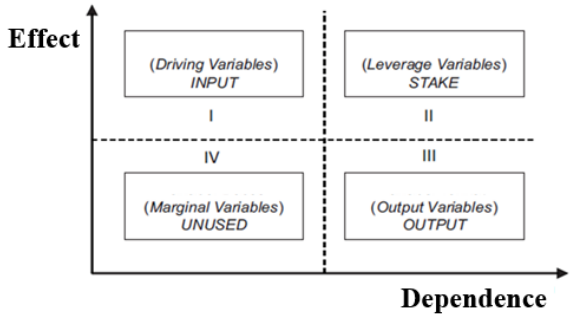

Figure 2. Diagram of levels of influence and dependency between variables.

Descriptions

- Quadrant-I is an *input* quadrant or *driving variabels*. This quadrant explains several attributes that have a strong influence and low dependency between strong attributes.
- Quadrant-II is a *stake* quadrant or linking variables (*leverage variables*). This quadrant explains several attributes that have strong influence and dependency between strong attributes.
- Quadrant -III is an *output* quadrant or dependent quadrant (*output variabels*). This quadrant explains several attributes that have low influence and dependency between strong attributes.
- Quadrant-IV is an *unused* quadrant or independent variable quadrants (*marginal variables*). This quadrant explains several attribues that have low influence and dependency between low attributes.

Several stages of strategic implementation include: 1) setting the conditions that will occur. The dominant factors obtained in stage 3 are composed of conditions that will occur in the future; 2) scenario design. The scenario must include all factors, each factor only contains one situation and does not include pairs of circumstances that cannot possibly occur simultaneously (mutually incompatible); 3. determining strategy. Defining a strategy is about how to achieve a desired scenario or how to avoid a scenario that has a negative impact on the system. Further analysis of the results of the strategy scenario is an analysis of the function and role of the DPR in national policy analysis related to the arrangement of residential areas.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Key factors in arranging residential areas*: *In an expert meeting with 7 stakeholder representatives, the key variables that were considered to have the most influence on the management of the Cikapundung River bank were identified. The results of the system analysis studied in this prospective analysis are closely related to the objective of evaluating the success of the Cikapundung River bank settlement planning program in the future, which will be implemented based on 24 indicators or factors that have been previously identified based on expert judgment. Overall, from the opinions of each stakeholder representative, 24 variables can be identified which are considered the most determining, as presented in Figure 3.

The opinions of each stakeholder representative, 10 variables that are really considered most decisive can be identified, as presented in Table 3.

Based on Table 3, 8 (eight) key factors are obtained for each of the Upper, Middle and Lower Parts. Of the 8 key factors, there are groups of slices of 7 (seven) key factors that are the same for each Upper, Middle and Lower Section, namely as follows:

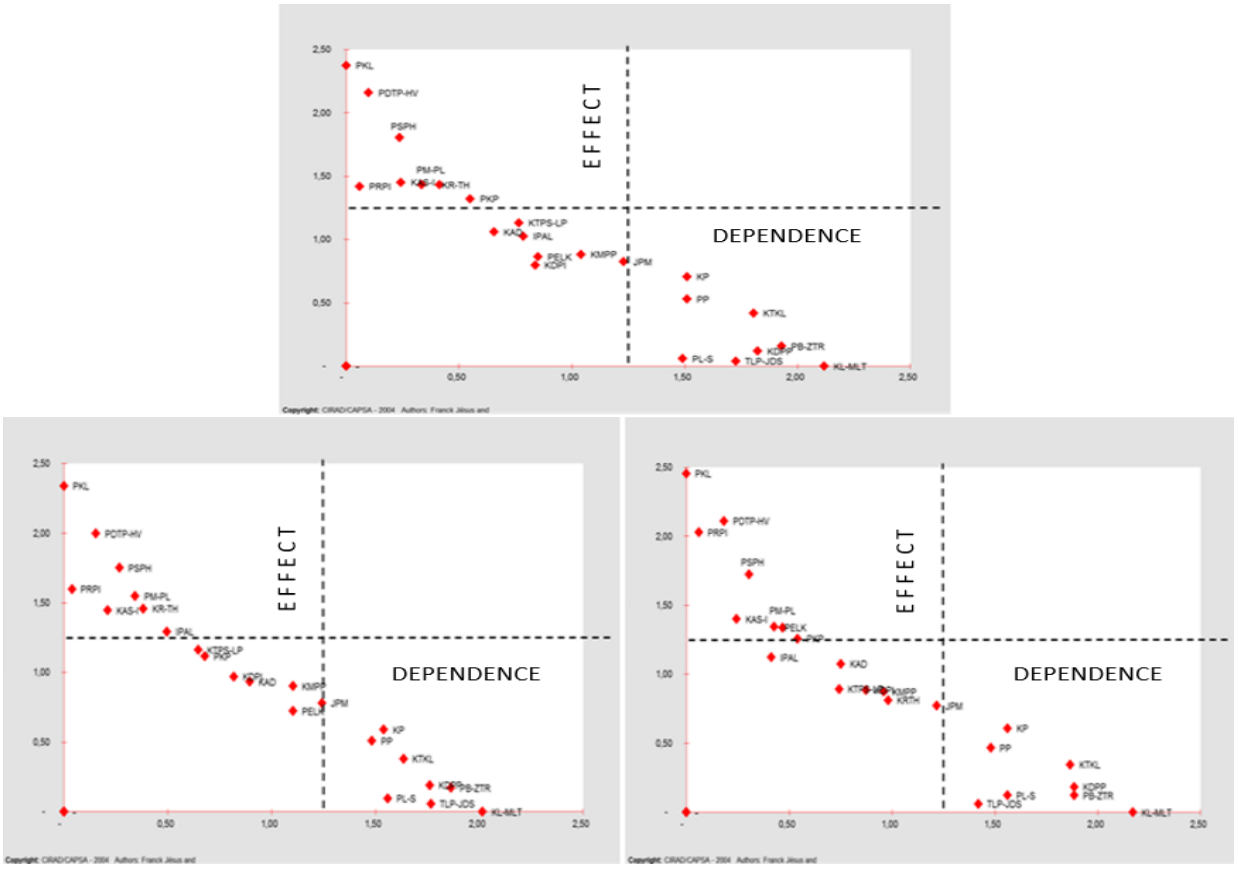

Figure 3. The level of importance of lower, middle and upper settlement area management factors.

1. PM-PL (Community Participation in Environmental Management/ CPEM)
2. PRPI (Illegal Resident Relocation Program/ IRRP),
3. KAS-I (Coordination between Stakeholders/ Agencies/ CSA)
4. PSPH (Sanction Enforcement for Legal Violation/ SELV),
5. PKL (Land Consolidation Program/LCP),
6. PDTP-HV (Increasing Residential Capacity through Vertical Housing/IRC-VH)
7. KP-SC (Water Quality of Cikapundung River/WQCR).

The results of this analysis are very appropriate to be realized for accuracy in designing policy development scenarios in structuring residential areas on the river banks of the Cikapundung in each section. Therefore, these 7 (seven) key factors can become policy priorities for developing residential area planning. This is because improving these 7 key factors can simultaneously improve the overall Upper, Middle and Lower residential areas.

***Policy strategy to enhance the success of Cikapundung Riverbank settlement management*:** Determining strategies to increase the success of structuring residential areas along the Cikapundung River is based on six factors determining the success of the program (in the previous analysis). Based on the results obtained from these factors, a scenario for the future arrangement of settlements along the Cikapundung River was developed, which is related to the strategy that will be used. Scenario development is done using brainstorming to obtain estimates of the state of each determinant variable in the future (Godet, 2010; Muna & Munawir, 2024). Scenarios are carried out to develop a combination of variables with different conditions. The relevant representatives were asked to develop several scenarios by collecting combinations of variables and conditions that would be realized (Godet, 1998; Bourgeois & Jesus, 2004). Based on the results of the brainstorming, an agreement was reached concerning the elaboration of a scenario for the arrangement of settlements on the river banks of the Cikapundung. Overall, from the results of the analysis of several key factors in the lower, middle and upper parts of the residential area, which is the summary result of Table 3, it was found that there were 10 (ten) key policy factors for structuring residential areas on the river banks of the Cikapundung. Based on these 10 key factors, scenarios were prepared, namely possibility I (pessimistic), possibility II (moderate), and possibility III (optimistic), as presented in Table 4.

Table 3. Key policy factors at the upper, middle and lower parts.

No.	Upper parts	Middle parts	Lower parts
1	Availability of green open space (KRTH)	Availability of green open space (KRTH)	**Not Yet**
2	**Not Yet**	**Not Yet**	Increasing the welfare of the population (PKP)
3	Water Quality of Cikapundung River (KP-SC)	Water Quality of Cikapundung River (KP-SC)	Water Quality of Cikapundung River (KP-SC)
4	Community participation in environmental management (PMPL)	Community participation in environmental management (PMPL)	Community participation in environmental management (PMPL)
5	Illegal Resident Relocation Program (PRPI)	Illegal Resident Relocation Program (PRPI)	Illegal Resident Relocation Program (PRPI)
6	Coordination between stakeholders / agencies (KAS-I)	Coordination between stakeholders / agencies (KAS-I)	Coordination between stakeholders / agencies (KAS-I)
7	Sanctions Enforcement for legal violation (PSPH)	Sanctions Enforcement for legal violation (PSPH)	Sanctions Enforcement for legal violation (PSPH)
8	Land Consolidation Program (PKL)	Land Consolidation Program (PKL)	Land Consolidation Program (PKL)
9	Increasing Residential Capacity through Vertical Housing (PDTP-HV)	Increasing Residential Capacity through Vertical Housing (PDTP-HV)	Increasing Residential Capacity through Vertical Housing (PDTP-HV)
10	**Not Yet**	Wastewater treatment installation technology (IPAL)	**Not Yet**

Considering the possibility of a change in the future (at least in the next 5 years) to the key factors in the management policy of the residential area on the edge of the Cikapundung River, the development is carried out based on the results of the interaction between 8 (eight) key factors in each of these parts. As explained above, possible scenario I (pessimistic) is a residential area planning policy scenario that is carried out according to actual conditions, namely without any corrective intervention, even though changes will naturally occur, but because the changes are not significant, it is assumed that there is no change or remains the same as actual conditions. Possible scenario II (moderate) is a policy scenario for managing residential areas carried out to increase performance improvements in the 10 key factors in Table 5. Possible scenario III (optimistic) is a policy scenario for managing residential areas along the Cikapundung River by making the same improvements as possibility II but by increasing the performance two levels better on all ten key factors. The increase in these two levels is better than the actual conditions, especially for the increase in 7 (seven) key factors, each of which is the same at the upper, middle and lower parts.

Scenario I (pessimistic) is a scenario for producing policies based on actual conditions without intervening on key factors with an overall sustainability index value of 48.65 or the less sustainable category, as presented in Table 5. The index value for each sustainability dimension from the top three sections, Middle and Lower residential areas on the banks of the Cikapundung River, the results of scenario I (pessimistic) are presented in Figure. 4.

Scenario II is implemented to increase changes in the performance of a key factor from several dimensions whose index value is less sustainable so that it can increase the dimension index value to achieve a "fairly sustainable" index or status. The results of scenario II have succeeded in finding the sustainability index value for the entire upper, middle and lower parts of the residential area on the edge of the Cikapundung River as well as the five dimensions of sustainability. Overall, using scenario II, the sustainability index status can be increased from 48.65 to 56.20, meaning "fairly sustainable". The highest index value from the results of scenario II is the middle part at 62.41 (quite sustainable), followed by the lower part at 53.87 and the upper part at 52.33 (quite sustainable). The index value is obtained from interventions, especially in the institutional and technological dimensions. The multidimensional sustainability index values according to the upper, middle, and lower parts) of the residential area along the Cikapundung River obtained from scenario II (moderate) are presented in Table 6. In addition, the increase in the index value for each sustainability dimension for the three upper, middle, and lower parts of the area settlements on the riverbanks of the Cikapundung, the results of scenario II (moderate) are presented in Figure 5.

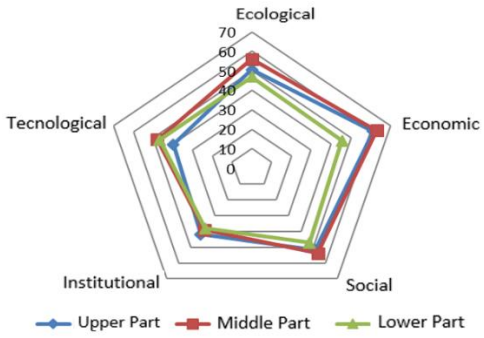

Figure 4. Kite diagram of the results scenario i (pessimistic).

Table 4. Key factors and possible changes in the future with 3 scenarios.

No.	Key factors	Possible future changes		
		I (Pessimist)	**II (Moderate)**	**III (Optimistic)**
1	Availability of green open space (KRTH)	Unchanged, area of RTH RTH 15,09 % (0)	Increased (20% of the area is not as planned), green open space area 16,88 % (1)	Increased (50% of the area is not as planned), green open space area 19,58 % (2)
2	Water Quality of Cikapundung River (KP-SC)	Water Quality of Cikapundung River (low) (0)	Water Quality of Cikapundung River (moderate) (1)	Water Quality of Cikapundung River (good) (2)
3	Increasing population welfare (PKP)	Low population welfare, below UMK-2019 (Rp 3.339.580) (0)	Moderate population welfare, over UMK-2021 (Rp 3.742.276) (1)	Moderate population welfare, over UMK-2024 (Prediction Result) (Rp 4.598.107) (2)
4	Community participation in environmental management (PMPL)	Community participation (low) (0)	Increasing Community participation (moderate) (1)	Increasing Community participation (good) (2)
5	Illegal Resident Relocation Program (PRPI)	- No data on land parcels or data on illegal residents. - Lack of socialization, - Lack of available budget and Regional Government support, - No strong operational regulations yet. - No preparation for land and flats, - No assistance plan yet after relocation (1)	- Data on land parcels and illegal residents are available. - Adequate socialization, - Sufficient local government budget and support is available, - There is a strong operational regulation. - There is land and flat preparation, - There is assistance plan after relocation (2)	- Data on land parcels and illegal residents are available, - Adequate socialization, - Sufficient local government budget and support is available, - There is a strong operational regulation. - There is preparation for land and flat construction, - There is an assistance plan implementation after relocation (3)
6	Coordination between stakeholders / agencies (KASI)	Coordination is still limited/partial and not yet intensive between stakeholders/agencies (1)	There is a more intensive coordination that involves more stakeholders/agencies (2)	There is a comprehensive coordination between stakeholders/agencies intensively (3)
7	Saction enforcement for legal violation (PSPH)	There are incomplete rules/regulations and implementation of sanctions for environmental pollution and/or spatial planning violations (0)	There are incomplete regulations, little realization of enforcement of legal sanctions for environmental pollution and/or spatial planning violations (1)	There are incomplete regulations, full realization in enforcing legal sanctions for environmental pollution and/or spatial planning violations (2)
8	Land Consolidation Program (PKL)	- There is legal land ownership data. - Lack of available budget and regional government support, - There are no strong, operational regulations. - Lack of community participation (1)	- There is legal land ownership data. - Sufficient budget and local government support are available, - There are strong, operational regulations. - Adequate community participation (2)	- There is legal land ownership data. - Sufficient budget and local government support available, - There are already strong and operational regulations - Adequate community participation (3)
9	Increasing Residential Capacity through Vertical Housing (PDTPHV)	The residential capacity is low, there is no vertical housing (1)	Increasing residential capacities, fewer vertical housings (2)	Increasing residential capacities, many vertical housings (3)
10	Wastewater treatment installation technology (IPAL)	No IPAL technolgy owned by the community and no realization of wastewater treatment (0)	There is IPAL technoloty owned by the community, less realization of wastewater treatment (1)	There is IPAL technoloty owned by the community, more realization of wastewater treatment (2)

Descriptions: 0 - 3 = scoring rate on key factors

Table 5. Multi-dimensional sustainability status (%) Cikapundung Riverbank settlement area scenario I.

Cikapundung River	Ecological	Economic	Social	Institutional	Tecnological	Multi-dimensional
Upper part	50.59	61.19	51.78	41.94	39.78	49.06
Middle part	56.01	63.02	53.91	39.12	48.00	52.01
Lower part	46.94	45.54	47.06	38.15	46.77	44.89
Average	51.18	56.59	50.92	39.74	44.85	48.65

Table 6. Multidimensional sustainability status (%) Cikapundung Riverbank settlement area scenario II.

Cikapundung River	Ecological	Economic	Social	Institutional	Tecnological	Multi-dimensional
Upper part	50.59	61.19	51.78	50.33	47.74	52.33
Middle part	56.01	63.62	53.91	46.94	57.60	62.41
Lower part	56.33	54.65	56.47	45.78	56.12	53.87
Average	54.31	59.82	54.05	47.68	53.82	56.20

Table 7. Multidimensional sustainability index (%) Cikapundung Riverbank settlement area scenario III.

Cikapundung River	Ecological	Economic	Social	Institutional	Tecnological	Multi-dimensional
Upper part	60.71	73.43	62.14	50.33	47.74	58.87
Middle part	67.21	76.22	64.69	46.94	57.60	62.53
Lower part	56.33	54.65	56.47	45.78	56.12	53.87
Average	61.42	68.10	61.10	47.68	53.82	58.42

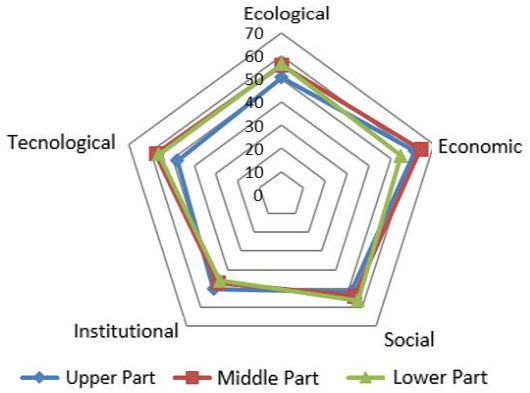

Figure 5. Kite diagram of the results scenario II (moderate).

The prediction with scenario III (optimistic) is that it can increase the sustainability index value of the residential area along the Cikapundung River to 58.42 or "quite sustainable" from the actual condition of 48.65 with "less than sustainable" status. Scenario III can increase the sustainability index value in all upper, middle and lower parts of the Cikapundung Riverbank area. The highest index value is the middle part at 62.53 (quite sustainable), followed by the upper part at 58.87 and the lower part at 53.87 (quite sustainable). Overall, with scenario III, the sustainability index value of the residential area along the Cikapundung River has increased to 58.87 (above 50.00) or "moderately sustainable" status. The multidimensional sustainability index values according to the residential areas along the Cikapundung River as a result of scenario III (optimistic) are presented in Table 7. Graphically, the increase in sustainability index values for the three parts of the residential areas along the river as a result of scenario III (optimistic) is presented in Figure 6.

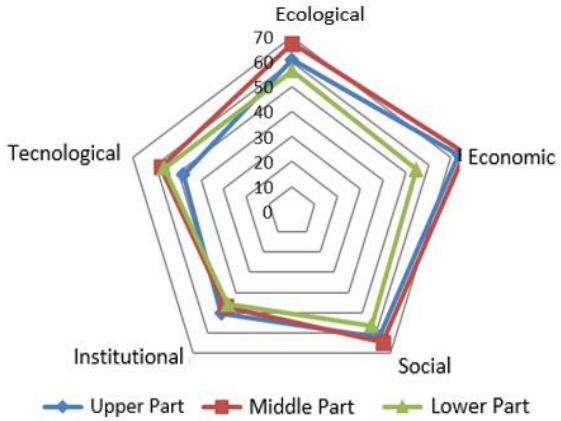

Figure 6. Kite Diagram of the Results Scenario III (optimistic).

The scenario results could possibly be implemented on the basis of improving the sustainability status of the residential area on the riverbanks of the Cikapundung. Currently, in the short term (the next 5 years) it is sufficient to improve scenario II because several of these key factors can only possibly be improved to a better level. By using scenario II, the respective sustainability index values can be increased, namely the upper part from 49.06 (less sustainable) to 52.33 (fairly sustainable), the middle part from 52.01 to 62.41 (quite sustainable), and the lower from 44.89 (less sustainable) to 53.87 (fairly sustainable). The index value for the results of

scenario II, especially the upper part, is 52.33 and the lower part is 53.87, which is still close to 50.00, so to improve scenario II, vigilance is still needed in developing several key factors because this value is only slightly greater than the limit index value of 50. 00 or tends to be less sustainable. The institutional dimension (index value 47.68) especially the lower part (index value 45.78) requires more intensive handling in the arrangement of residential areas along the Cikapundung River.

To improve performance and as an alternative strategy in developing the Cikapundung River settlement structure policy, it is planned to use Scenario II which will be implemented by improving the performance of 10 key factors (Table 6). By increasing the performance of each of the 8 key factors in each of the upper, middle and lower parts of the residential area along the Cikapundung River from 10 key factors to a higher level, the sustainability index value, especially for the upper and lower parts, was previously "less sustainable" to be "moderately sustainable". The implications of the strategies and anticipatory actions above are stakeholder needs that can be met through intervention (Stephenson et al., 2017), regarding various variables in the arrangement of residential areas along the Cikapundung River, as a result of irregular settlement development which is a weakness of regulations, lack of institutional role , controls and regulations issued by the government have an impact on misuse of space, because residents need shelter, a place for business activities and to fulfill their needs for education, health, worship, shopping, and so on (Richard, 2002; Rusdiyanto et al., 2019; Munawir et al., 2019; Munawir et al., 2021; Sitorus et al., 2011).

***Conclusion*:** The ten key policy factors were prepared in three policy scenarios for the future arrangement of settlements along the Cikapundung River, namely pessimistic, moderate and optimistic scenarios. Considering the limitations of city managers, especially human resource issues and development financing, availability of technology, readiness of the community and other stakeholders, as well as external factors, the moderate scenario was chosen from the three scenarios because apart from being able to improve sustainability status, it is also the most realistic to be implemented. The choice of scenario II (moderate) is a policy of operationally sustainable residential area planning in the form of increasing green open space, improving the quality of the Cikapundung River waters, population welfare, community participation in environmental management, thorough and planned preparation of resident relocation, more intensive coordination between stakeholders, increasing realization of enforcement of legal sanctions for violations of spatial and environmental planning, preparation of more mature and planned land consolidation, increasing residential capacity through vertical housing. availability of IPAL technology and realization of waste water treatment.

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***Conflict of interest*:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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***Ethical statement*:** This research upholds academic ethics, including honesty, transparency, and objectivity in data collection and analysis. All information is sourced from verified and reliable references. It also considers environmental sustainability and social well-being, emphasizing fair and inclusive policies for all stakeholders.

***Availability of data and material*: N/A**

***Consent to participate*:** All participants consented for this research study.

***Consent for publication*:** All authors submitted consent to publish this research article in JGIAS.

***SDGs addressed*:** Sustainable Cities and Communities, Clean Water and Sanitation, Climate Action, Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, Partnerships for the Goals.

***Policy referred*:** Core Policy Focus; Key Policy Components Identified; Linked Governmental / Planning Policy; National and local urban settlement management policies.

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